

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 2.

JASPER, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

NO. 6.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT JASPER,
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

MEHRINGER & DOANE.

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THE SICKLES TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

George B. Woodruff was recalled. The
anonymous letter was produced, and shown
to the witness. He identified it as the
same letter with the same envelope; he had
seen on Friday February 26th, two days be-
fore Mr. Key was shot; he said, Mr. Sick-
les showed the letter to me; he read most
of it, but did not read all; he handed it
to me and I read the rest of it. [The
letter referred to, was handed to the jury.]

Witness resumed. Mr. Sickles said to
me, that villain has just passed the house to
make his signals to my wife; I made en-
quiry as to the truth of the statements con-
tained in the anonymous letter; on Friday I
communicated the facts I learned to Mr.
Sickles; told him I had got the consent of
parties to occupy a room opposite the house
of assignment; I informed Mr. Sickles that
a young man told me that the woman was
last seen going into the house on Thursday
previous; I afterwards discovered that it
was Wednesday, instead of Thursday that
she was there; I told this to Mr. Sickles,
and described the dresses of the parties;
he was convinced the woman was his wife;
I told him the signal of the ribbon hung in
the window was known to the people of the
vicinity; they knew by that that Key was
in the house, and that the woman was com-
ing; I told him how the house was rented
when I told Mr. Sickles it was Wednesday
instead of Thursday that his wife had been
there; I remained with him.

To Mr. Ould—When he first spoke of the
letter, he took me to his room, and said,
George, I have painful news to communi-
cate to you. He then took the letter out of
his pocket and read all but the last two
lines and burst into tears. He could read no
more. I told him I hoped the woman was
not his wife. He then said he did not usu-
ally take any notice of anonymous letters,
but these facts are easily proved, as he heard
there was such a house as that described in
the letter and that he had heard Key had
rented it. He asked me to watch and see
if the woman who went to meet Key was
his wife. I hired a room in the house op-
posite to it, and did so. We both went in the
carriage to Fifteenth street, and he pointed
out the house to me. Mr. Butterworth
talked to Mr. Sickles and tried to calm him
—after his first exclamation, Mr. Butter-
worth said, "only we know it." Mr. Sick-
les replied the whole town knows it; what
shall I do? Mr. Butterworth said, you are
a man of honor and I have no advice to
give. I never heard Mr. Butterworth say
to Mr. Sickles, "There is but one course
for you to pursue."

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The court opened at 10 o'clock, with
the usual crowd in attendance. After Sick-
les came in he had a hurried conference
with Brady and Stanton. Geo. B. Wood-
ruff's cross-examination was continued, but
nothing of importance was elicited. The
examination in chief was resumed. The
witness is near the piano, which is at the ex-
treme end of the room. After Sickles re-
turned that Sunday there was great buzz
and confusion in the house; some dozen
people there were talking in couples in re-
gard to exercising caution in the investiga-
tion. He told me I must be careful and not
use Mrs. S.'s name, for suspicion was worse
than dreadful reality, and he had knowledge
that his wife had not been there on Thurs-
day. It was that which depressed me in
having to tell him it was Wednesday and
not Thursday that lady was seen there.

I rode with Sickles to the neighborhood of
the house in Fifteenth street on Friday. He
did not get out of the carriage or make in-
quiries. I returned there about 7 o'clock
that night. It was a dark, stormy, snowy
night. I did not stay more than half an
hour in the neighborhood. Drove from
there to the Capitol; cannot say what time
I got to the Capitol; understood that I was
to see this lady when she came there and
ascertain whether she was his wife or not; I
was to find it out by seeing the lady;
myself saw the negro boy Crittenden and
found he was full of knowledge about Key
going there; the negro did not know who
the lady was, and did not have to make in-

quiries; the information came from the ne-
gro and to me; I was acting on the first di-
rections, which were to find out, as his
friend, whether this lady was his wife or not.
He did not say anything to me on Friday
evening about it; he said nothing except
what was in the letter about my being guard-
ed in inquiries; he did not say whether I
was or was not to make inquiries of other
parties.

By Sickles' manner I should think that
my communication to him on Saturday after-
noon about the dresses of the lady and
about the day being Wednesday, and not
Thursday, completely convinced him; he
was quite prostrated. It was after he had
shown me the anonymous letter that we
drove to the neighborhood, and he indicated
to me the house. He said he had been there
that morning, he said his hopes were that it
was not she; a note addressed to me by Sick-
les on Saturday afternoon said I should be
cautious in my inquiries about using the
name of Mrs. Sickles, as suspicion not proved
or not true was worse than the dreadful
reality; another note said he had made in-
quiries which assured him it was not his
wife who had been there; cannot recollect
the names of any persons in the lobby of
the House on Friday or Saturday afternoon
while Mr. Sickles was so agitated; I can re-
member Captain Goddard and Major Barnett
and McCloskey being in Sickles' house just
after the homicide.

I cannot say what time elapsed from But-
terworth's going till my seeing the people
running; it seemed one continuous matter;
the words of Mr. Sickles, "what shall I do,"
were not addressed as a question to But-
terworth, but were an exclamation; I was very
much affected that day; I can't estimate the
interval between them going out and seeing
the people run; five minutes might cover the
whole of it, there is no matter in which I
think I am understood, it might appear that
the words "what shall I do" was a question
to Butterworth; they were not; it was in his
manner; it appeared to be in this way (wit-
ness holding his hands to his head) But-
terworth's words "be quiet" were to soothe
and calm Sickles.

Albert A. M. Coffey knew Key; tolerably
intimate with him; I was a member of the
club up the time of his dissolution and met
Key there; I had a conversation with Key in
relation to Mrs. Sickles the day or two im-
mediately preceding the Jasper ball, which
was the 17th of February; recollect it from
something that occurred at the ball between
Key and myself; never had regular con-
versations with him about the matter, but I
have referred to it three or four times when I
met him.

Brady—I desire you to state this conver-

sation.

District Attorney—We object.

Brady—We propose to prove by this wit-
ness—first, that shortly before the decease
of Key the witness had noticed certain con-
duct on his part toward Mrs. Sickles which
led him to suggest to Mr. Key that the latter
was observed to be over attentive to her, in
answer to which Key remarked that he had a
great friendship for her, that he considered
her child, and had paternal feeling towards
her; second, at a subsequent conversation in
relation to the same subject when wit-
ness recurred to it he suggested to Key that
he might get into danger or difficulty about
the matter; Key laid his hand on the left
breast of his coat, and said "I am prepared
for any emergency."

Ould argued that evidence of these conver-
sations is inadmissible; they had not been
in any manner connected with the accused,
and it did not appear they had been com-
municated to him.

The court finally ruled that it was not
admissible. Felix McCloskey testified that
Mr. Sickles after killing Key, looked, when
he came in, as though he would kill every
man in the house; I watched him on the stairs
and followed him; I heard him groaning and
sobbing; the police then came, and there
were other persons in the hall; I did not
hear what took place in the back room,
when they went in they slammed the door.

An official certificate in regard to the di-
mensions of Lafayette Square the scene of
the tragedy, was produced in court. It states
it to be 725 long and 410 feet wide. Mad-
ison Place is ninety feet wide.

John McDonald, Footman for Mr. Sick-
les, on the Thursday preceding Mr. Key's
death, while Mrs. Sickles was driving in the
carriage, we met Mr. Key; Mr. Key leaned
into the carriage looking into Mrs. Sickles
face; asked her if she was going to the hop
at Willard's; Mr. Sickles said, I am going, if
Daniel will let me; he got in, and we rode
around awhile.

Mr. Ould then rose and said they had been told
that the defense had closed. The prosecu-
tion had objected, at every stage of the pro-
ceedings, to the admission of proof of ad-
ultery. Some of the objections that they had
made had been sustained; others had been
overruled, but the evidence of adulterous in-
tercourse having been admitted, they could
see no objection now to the admission of all
the proof that could be obtained touching
the adultery. He was not responsible for
the publication. He does not know how the
parties got it, and will even admit the truth of
the confession of Mrs. Sickles and allow it
to be read in evidence. [There was much
sensation at this statement.]

Mr. Brady rose quickly and said: This is
most unexpected. The counsel for the pro-
secution had objected to almost everything
offered during the trial, and are now willing
to admit some of the things to which they

have objected. The defense wanted time to
consider this most surprising proposition.—
He would take occasion to say that the pris-
oner regretted very much the publication of
the confession of Mrs. Sickles.

Mr. Ould—The prosecution are certainly
not responsible for it. They know nothing
about it. Mr. Graham said it was too late
in the day for the prosecution to attempt to
re-open all the doors, after the witnesses for
the defense have been scattered to the four
winds.

The rebutting testimony was then opened.
Hon. George H. Pendleton, member of
Congress from Ohio, was called, and testi-
fied as follows:

I made an inspection of the house on Fif-
teenth street, on Monday of the week after
Mr. Key was killed; I went to the house
with Mr. Charles Jones; went by the back
way; we could not get in, and sent for a
locksmith; while we were in the yard we
were joined by two persons who testified to
seeing us there, and they talked with us;
the locksmith came, and the back door was
opened; we went in and looked at the rooms
up stairs; Mr. Jones came down and
found front door open; I paid fifty cents to
the locksmith and he went away; I never
gave any direction to have any lock taken
off the house; if the lock was removed from
the front door, it was done without my know-
ledge; I received, on the night of Mr. Key's
death, his gloves, a bunch of keys, an opera
glass case, and a pocket-book, which were
found on his person; I retained the pocket-
book and keys, and left the other things to
be used on the trial; I received one piece of
paper, but have no recollection of any card-
case.

Mr. Brady—There is one letter written in
cipher, which we wish to have preserved.
The piece of paper shown we will keep to
see if it have any bearing on the case.

The witness, then, addressing the court,
said: May it please your Honor—the state-
ment made here by the counsel for the de-
fence in regard to an attempt to suppress evi-
dence, or to my participation in the removal
of the lock, in any way whatever, for the
sake of preventing proof any fact being made
here, is infamously false.

Charles Jones testified—I accompanied
Mr. Pendleton to the house on 15th street.
We found the front door locked, and got in
the back way. We found the front door
open after the locksmith came. I went up
stairs. When I came down, I saw the lock-
smith at work at the front door. I did not
see him take the lock off, nor did Mr. Pen-
dleton. I do not know why it was taken off,
nor anything about it.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1859.

The usual crowd is in attendance this
morning. Among the letters received by
counsel, one was read this morning by Mr.
Brady from a lady signing herself in Greek
characters—Olympia Aiken, and describing
herself as one of the order of frailty, one of
the simple waiters for the wave of some
masculine pocket handkerchief.

The letter is dated from West Randolph,
Vermont, and asks the counsel's attention
to the following extract from "White Lies":
"I'd have no woe about my honey; if my
wife took a lover I would not lecture the
woman, what's the use; I'd kill the man
then and there; I'd kill him in doors or out;
I'd kill him as I would kill a snake; if she
took another I'd send him after the first and
so on till one killed me."

Before proceeding to business the Judge
said that there was a letter on his desk di-
rected to one of the jurors, Mr. Wilson, in
care of the Judge; it bore the New York
postmark; he supposed there was no objec-
tion to its being handed the juror. Assent
was given on both sides, and the letter was
handed over. After a few moments the
letter was returned to the Judge, who said
to counsel: "This letter is handed back by
the juror; he knows nothing about it or the
writer. It proceeds from the very worst
motives; it is an impertinent, improper, and
unwarranted interference with courts of
justice."

The letter was handed down and exam-
ined by the counsel. Mr. Brady remarked
that that manuscript was similar to that
of the anonymous letter to Mr. Sickles.
Both letters were examined together, and
the counsel agreed as to the similarity of
the handwriting in both letters.

Judge—It is a matter of extreme regret
that the author of that letter cannot be
known.

The letter was kept secret among the
counsel, but it was understood among other
things to convey slanderous assertions
against some of the counsel. After some
time spent in examining the letter, the
Judge said he supposed the course to pur-
sue would be to put it in the custody of the
District Attorney.

The letter was handed back to the Judge,
but it was then shown to Mr. Sickles and
scrutinized by him and his counsel. Sev-
eral minutes were consumed in this manner,
and inquiries were apparently set on foot to
find out the author.

Brady said that the proposition made
yesterday by Government to the counsel of
Mr. Sickles to admit the confession of Mrs.
Sickles as evidence is rejected by the de-
fence.

The District Attorney proposed to exam-
ine Francis Doyle to explain how, and un-
der what circumstances certain papers, tes-
tified to by Dr. Miller and Mr. Pendleton,
were found.

Mr. Brady objected, urging that this was
not rebutting evidence.

The Coroner was introduced, and asked
to produce certain articles which have been
connected with the person of Key, which
led to the exhibition of his clothing and other
articles.

Mr. Brady—Various gentlemen who were
in the club house at the time that Key's
body was brought there, including this wit-
ness, were examined, and your Honor will
remember how diligently and scrupulously
we endeavored, but failed, to discover
whether there were any other articles than
those which the Coroner produced. We
never heard of those articles until they
were produced on the stand. It has been
shown by Mr. Pendleton that the prosecu-
tion knew of these facts almost imme-
diately after they came into his hands, and that
he communicated them to Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Ould—It was not communicated to
the prosecution that these papers were, at
any time, found on the person of Key. We
now propose to show the circumstances un-
der which they were found, and then
trace how they came into the hand of the
witness.

Mr. Phillips argued against the line of ex-
amination proposed. There never would be
at an end to the trial if such a course were
permitted.

Mr. Ould—There is no evidence offered
by the United States, as to the existence of
these papers. The circumstances were in-
troduced by the defence.

Mr. Brady remarked that Mr. Pendleton
yesterday repudiated the idea that he had
lent himself to the concealment of any kind
of testimony. The fact was that Mr. Pen-
dleton received letters taken from me per-
son of Key, and held them in custody to be
used when required; and communicated to
Mr. Carlisle the fact that these papers ex-
isted, and yet the defence knew nothing of
them.

After further argument the evidence was
admitted.

One Chas. Howard, of Baltimore, brother-
in-law of Key, was called.—He identified
the paper in cipher produced yesterday; one
that had been handed to him by Mr. Pen-
dleton; he said the letter appears to be writ-
ten in cipher; I have discovered the key to
it; I do not know who wrote it. The court
took the original and the translation, and
compared them together. Mr. Brady was
wishing the original should go to the jury, but
he objected to the translation being given
to them; the letter is written in a sort of
cipher which consists in the substitution of
one letter for another—for a, for instance.
It is supposed to be a letter from Mrs. Sick-
les to Mr. Key. The defence do not wish
to have made public in order to prevent any
further shame to Mrs. Sickles, the court
finally ruled that the letter was not admi-
ssible.

Policeman Dow was called and testified.—
I took Mr. Sickles from Attorney General
Black's to his own house on the day when
Key was killed; I was in the hall of the
house while Mr. Sickles went into the library
and held a conversation with persons; then
he came out and was going up stairs; I
stopped him, and told him he must not go up
unless he promise not to do any injury to his
wife; he said he had no such intention, and
I let him go up; he soon came down, hold-
ing some letters in his hands, and went in-
to the parlor; I heard voices in the parlor,
but could not understand the conversation;
just before going to jail Mr. Sickles asked
the whole crowd to take a drink of brandy;
none of those present took any, except Mr.
Sickles and Mr. Butterworth.

Mr. McBlair's testimony—I went with Mr.
Sickles' house on the 27th of Feb., about
fifteen minutes after the tragedy; Mr. Sick-
les appeared calm, though apparently suffering
internally; I always found him calm; never
had seen him before in any difficulty; the
policemen said they were afraid of a mob,
and that some one might shoot Mr. Sickles.

Mayor Berret, of Washington City, tes-
tified. I was present at Mr. Sickles' house
on the afternoon that Key was shot. I found
some policemen there; also, Mr. Woodruff,
Mr. Sickles himself, and other persons. I
went into the library, where I saw Sickles
at a book case. While we were in the back
parlor Sickles met Mr. Walker and said to
him: "A thousand thanks, my dear friend,
for calling to see me under such circumstan-
ces." He then threw himself on the sofa
and wept. He spoke of the dishonor to his
house and to his child. His grief lasted
about five minutes. It was a hearty cry,
and it could be heard in his room.

Mrs. Ridgley's testimony—I was present
at Mr. Sickles' house when he came there
from Judge Black's; I only saw him get
out of the carriage; I did not see him again;
I was not up stairs when he went up there.

Mr. Ould here said that the prosecution
wished to close this branch of the case, but
one witness was absent, and he hoped that
they might be allowed to postpone it till to-
morrow.

The defence agreed to this, and the court
adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1859.

It is in contemplation on the part of the
defence to agree to dispense with summing
up speeches on both sides, and to let the
case go to the jury after the evidence is
closed. The offer is made on one side, and
will probably be accepted on the other. It
would be a gratifying instance of self-de-
nial on the part of the two counsel for the

defence, Crittenden and Brady, to whom the
summing up has been committed, and would
seem to be a prudent move in the interest of
Sickles' counsel, for the defence feel some
reluctance in making the offer, but think it pos-
sible the suggestion may come from the
jury, in which case they will assent.

The three witnesses, M. E. Hone, Broad-
bent, and Holman, who were attached yes-
terday, were called, but neither of them an-
swered. Mr. Charles Winder, a member of
the bar, addressed the court, saying he wish-
ed to make an explanation in regard to the
testimony of Doyle. I am simply to state
that Doyle was utterly mistaken in saying
that I had told him these papers were found
on the person of Key at the time of the cor-
oner's inquest; what happened afterwards I
do not know, because I left at the conclu-
sion of the testimony and did not go back.

James Dodson re-called—I did not think
Sickles was any more excited than any other
man would be in a fight or anything of that
kind; when the last shot was fired I was
thirty-five or forty-five feet from him; did
not hold any conversation with him.

Cross-examined by Brady—I had frequen-
tly seen Sickles in Congress.

Delaford re-called, as to Sickles' appear-
ance and manner. It was cool and firm from
the fact that after he shot Key he walked
away very quietly; he put his pistol in his
pocket afterward; saw nothing strange in
his manner before he met Key; this is my
impression after reviewing the affair; I tho't
from his firing such a number of shots he
was rather cool; never saw Sickles under
excitement before.

Charles H. G. Lewis sworn: Am connect-
ed with the Congressional Globe office; I
have here the manuscript of the proceed-
ings of the House for Friday and Saturday,
25th and 26th of February last; they con-
tain all the proceedings of those two days.

Brady—We admit Sickles addressed the
House five minutes on Saturday, but before
he learned that all hope relative to his wife
had been dispelled.

Francis H. Smith examined by Carlisle:
Am an official of the corps of reporters for
the House of Representatives; was in the
House on Friday and Saturday, 25th and
26th of Feb., last; Sickles made speeches
on those days; I do not know at which hour
this speech of Saturday was made; I only
judged that it was about 4 o'clock because
the House met at 11 and adjourned at 9, and
this occurs about the middle of the day's
proceedings.

Brady admitted that the corrections in the
manuscript of Friday's speech were in Sick-
les' hand writing. [The manuscript was ex-
hibited to the jury.] I have examined the
roll of votes on Friday; Sickles seems to
have voted on the last vote at the time of
adjournment, which was about nine o'clock;
Sickles appears to have voted on the last
vote on Saturday; there is no indication at
what time that vote was taken or as to what
it had reference.

Some time occupied by the witness in ex-
amining the manuscript of Saturday's pro-
ceeding in the House. During the time
there were frequent conferences between
Sickles and his counsel, a general conver-
sation was indulged by the Judge, and the
jury took advantage of a pause in the pro-
ceedings and left the court.

Over half an hour passed before proceed-
ings were resumed, in the meantime the
three absent witnesses were inquired after,
but none of them made their appearance.—
The counsel for the prosecution endeavored
to bring forward evidence to show the pri-
vate character of Sickles especially in con-
nection with his stopping with a lady over
night at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore. The
Judge decided such evidence not admi-
ssible.

Crittenden, for the defence, after alluding to
the protracted trial, said they were willing
to submit the case without argument.

PREMIUM FOR A STEAM PLOW.—There
being already at the discretion of the Agri-
cultural Society of Illinois a premium of
\$3,000 for the best practical and acceptable
Steam Plow, the Executive Committee of
the Illinois Central Railroad have added
\$1,500 more.

STATE ELECTIONS.—With the exception
of Virginia—which holds her election on
the 26th of May—there will be no more
State elections held until August, when
Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri,
North Carolina and Texas will enter the
field.

A POLITICAL POLICE.—A Columbus
paper gives an account of the political
police of that city in this fashion:—

"Attention police! Eyes right—mouths
open—drawlager—elevate lager—empty
lager—mouths shot—forward to next saloon
—advance to voters—treat voters—drink
lager—some more lager!"

MAGNIFICENT PREMIUMS.—The Saint
Louis Agricultural Association offer the fol-
lowing handsome premiums for the Fair
next fall:

For the best thoroughbred stallion \$1,000;
for the best thoroughbred bull, \$1,000; for
the best roaster stallion in harness \$1,000.

Few things are impossible to kill
and industry.